

Is there no way of fastening a fast day on the vegetarian? Must he gloat alone?

Keep prices down and help the housewife to keep her pledge to conserve foods.

We always suspect that the long-faced individual who objects to short skirts does not mean it.

There were no sea serpents this year at the coast resorts, the poor things having all been submarined.

The farmer who holds back his wheat will find this course not only unpatriotic, but unprofitable.

Citizens who are "sympathetically inclined toward all things German" ought to be labeled these days.

The shortage of doctors is pretty likely to result in the disappearance of a great many imaginary ills.

Maybe 3 cent letter postage will alleviate some of the burdens of the considerably overworked letter carrier.

Ten carloads of jackrabbits are being unloaded at training camps. They ought to put the soldiers on the jump.

The German sympathizer who is permitted to indulge in loose talk may sooner or later commit the overt act.

Fashion may take pity on man some day and permit him to wear his gorgeous necktie outside his sober waistcoat.

A government chemist urges that eggs be conserved. Somehow or other we have little appetite for conserved eggs.

We haven't been bombarded yet, but some of the torn and tattered flags that hang from public buildings look like it!

Men used to wish they had \$1,000,000 and feel satisfied. Now nothing less than a \$10,000,000 wish will make them happy.

If the present milk arrangement isn't satisfactory something might be done by appealing to the patriotism of the American cow.

Italy has fixed the maximum price for hog fat. We have not yet fixed any maximum prices to check the food hogs fattening off us.

It's not necessary to worry about the articles that are taxed under the new war revenue bill. Just remember the articles that are not taxed—you can learn the list by heart in two minutes.

Former Ambassador Gerard is giving out information to prove that the Germans deliberately killed prisoners—but that probably was only when there were no schools or hospitals to be bombed.

It is said that the ex-czar passes much of his time playing cards. He might not have been reduced to such dull amusement if he had exercised forethought enough to have read what was on them.

The former queen of Greece referred to the allies as "infamous pigs," which, of course, is old stuff, Sophy, as General Weyler thought of that nearly twenty years ago.

Americans take the idea of censorship very good naturedly. A great many of them think that there has long been a literary and conversational superabundance.

Austria has spent twelve billions of Germany's money on the war; which leads one to suspect that no matter how the war ends, there "ain't a goin' to be no Austria" when it's all over.

"Don't stuff your husband; husband your stuff," says a food expert. That's a sharp epigram, all right, but any woman who wants to try getting along with a hungry husband is welcome to make the experiment.

A Pennsylvania hunter says he almost stepped upon seven rattlesnakes coiled on a rock. We do not doubt the man's statement—but, say, it's rather surprising that he stayed around there long enough to count the reptiles.

The submarine toll may be decreasing, but no sooner is one end of the saw down than up pops the other—or, at least, up pops another submarine.

Blood will tell. The alien in America who has not yet patronized a Greek bootblack to get the soil of Germany off his boots is a potential enemy.

Under the new food regulations neither dealer nor consumer can buy to exceed sixty days' needs. It stands to reason that the consumer can't!

The government has just bought 5,000,000 silver pesos from Mexico. No, not to add directly to our currency, but to melt up and mint into real money.

There is to be a drop in the price of canned goods, says Washington. Canned speeches, however, will continue at the same old price—free.

Argentina is still neutral. The far-sighted Germans can consequently proceed to sink a few more of her ships without leaving a trace.

DEFINE POSITION OF UNION LABOR

Statements of American Federation Relating to Problems Arising From War.

PRODUCTION TO BE KEPT UP

Cessation of Work Only as a Last Resort—Factors That Are to Govern Wage Conditions—Samuel Gompers Re-elected President.

The American Federation of Labor, by a unanimous vote, adopted a statement of the conditions and principles that must be applied to industrial problems arising from the war as far as union labor is concerned. The declaration is regarded as in line with the general understanding that has existed between President Wilson and President Gompers, but there are some points that have been in doubt which the statement clarified.

The declaration does not say there shall be no strikes.

"It is advisable," the final paragraph reads, "that production should not cease because of an apparent injustice or oversight contained in an award, for it is necessary to the nation's production as well as the welfare of the trade union movement that there should be no cessation of work except as a last resort."

The right to organize is claimed as essential to the solution of all problems arising between employer and labor, and equal representation will be asked with the employer on all wage boards and commissions.

Wage conditions, the statement says, will be governed by several vital factors to be considered apart from the increased cost of living, some of these factors mentioned being the comparative wage scale in other establishments in the same district and whether it was reached by collective bargaining between employer and employee.

Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor for 35 years, was re-elected virtually without opposition, and with him were returned to office every officer of the federation except John B. Lennon, treasurer, who was defeated by Daniel J. Tobin, president of the International Teamsters and Chauffeurs' union.

Federal court opinions holding that a definite period of relief given trainmen at terminal points between their arrival and departure on return trips cannot be deducted in estimating their hours of service, were in effect sustained by the United States Supreme court in refusing to review proceedings brought by the Minneapolis and St. Louis railroad to recover penalties for violating the hours of service act. The railroad was convicted on 19 counts and fined \$1,000.

A booth six feet square in an amusement park for the sale of chewing gum and, presumably, candy, cigars and similar articles, is held to be a mercantile establishment within the meaning of paragraph 2, labor law, defining a mercantile establishment as "any place where goods, wares or merchandise are offered for sale," according to a recent decision of the appellate division of the supreme court.

The shipbuilding wage adjustment board extended to Los Angeles shipbuilding plants the wage scale recently put into force for the Pacific coast. Los Angeles workers are nonunion men and are paid less than are workers elsewhere on the coast. The increases granted will add from 30 to 50 per cent to their pay.

More than thirty thousand men employed in seven of the country's largest steel plants at Youngstown, Ohio, all filling government orders, were made idle through the coal shortage, which permits but 50 per cent capacity operation of the mills. State Fuel Administrator Johnson promised prompt relief.

Mrs. Drake, speaking at the Fabian hall, London, England, said the earliest attempt at a woman's trade union was probably the informal union of hand spinners at Leicester in 1788, known as "The Sisterhood," who stirred up their menfolk to riot against some new machines.

There are two large labor organizations in England—the British Trades Union congress, with a membership of 3,000,000, and the General Federation of Trades Unions, with a membership of 1,000,000.

One hundred riveters, shipwrights and iron workers on government contracts went on strike at the Los Angeles Shipbuilding and Drydock company plant at San Pedro, Cal.

Thousands are idle in different trades in New South Wales, Australia, owing to the shortage of coal. All coal mines are working, but there is little shipping to remove the coal.

The Manitowoc (Wis.) Shipbuilding company was assured by the war department that its employees will be exempted from selective draft.

Nearly fifty thousand Coventry (Eng.) engineers went on strike because of refusal to recognize shop stewards as unionized labor.

The question of increasing the pay of soldiers and sailors of Great Britain has been taken up by the General Federation of Trades Unions.

Every cigar manufacturer at New Haven, Conn., employing union hands was affected by a strike. About six hundred men walked out.

VERDICT IS AGAINST MINERS

Jury in Federal Court at Fort Smith, Ark., Awards Plaintiffs Damages of \$200,000.

The jury in the suit of the Bache-Denman syndicate against the United Mine Workers and others, returned a verdict in the federal court at Fort Smith, Ark., awarding the plaintiffs damages in the sum of \$200,000. Under the Sherman act plaintiffs are entitled to three times this amount, or \$600,000.

The United Mine Workers of America will begin immediate preparations for taking to the higher courts the case decided at Fort Smith, Ark., in the federal court there awarding \$200,000 damages to the Bache-Denman syndicate. It was said at the mine workers' headquarters at Indianapolis.

The questions involved in the suit are of vital interest to all union labor, probably as much so as the Danbury Hatters' case.

LABOR ITEMS OF INTEREST

Almost 100,000 workmen employed in the mills and factories of the Turf Creek and lower Monongahela valleys were paid more than \$5,000,000 for two weeks' wages, all records being broken. At the big plant of the Westinghouse Electric company, which granted its men an increase of 10 per cent, to become effective the first of November, the men have just begun to realize on the increase. Recent increases at the Carnegie Steel company plants have raised the pay rolls in these concerns by thousands of dollars.

Approximately a thousand men employed by the Twin City Rapid Transit company were virtually locked out when they reported for work at the car barns in St. Paul and Minneapolis. The men were told to report to the general superintendent next day at nine o'clock, although the street car officials who could be reached declined to discuss the situation. Carmen said that their runs had been assigned to other men and that they were locked out as a result of wearing union buttons.

Not only in furniture plants throughout the country are women at work, but in one or two machine shops women are employed, running drill presses and lathes, and their work there is excellent. The refining business has also been invaded and one refinery has a young woman who works about the yards gauging stills, testing oils and doing a man's work generally.

Members of the state mercantile board, in a meeting at Topeka, Kan., approved the recommendations of the state welfare commission that the minimum wage for women employees in mercantile establishments in Kansas be \$8.50 per week for experienced employees and \$6 and \$7 respectively for women serving first and second apprenticeship periods.

John Moore, president of the Ohio State miners' organization, visited Belaire to enforce fines on the miners who refused to work after an agreement on the wage scale. The men found a dollar missing in their pay envelopes for each day they were off work. They threatened to strike and Moore made them go to work.

At a conference of Texas and Louisiana oil field workers, a committee was appointed with instructions to request oil producers and operators of these two states to meet with them to discuss improved working conditions. The proposed changes include union recognition, the eight-hour day and increased wages.

William Schaefer, a German spokesman for a recently organized union seeking a raise in pay for machinists employed at the American Woodworking Machinery company, Aurora, Ill., was arrested on a charge of violating an oath required of enemy aliens that they will not interfere with government work.

English unionists have approved a motion to build in London a National Labor Institute, as a "permanent memorial of freedom and peace," in honor of trade union members who have fallen in the war. The building will be the national headquarters of the trade union congress and the National Labor party.

On the ground that funds have not been provided with which to meet the obligation that would be incurred, Mayor Carroll Thornton of Youngstown, Ohio, vetoed the ordinance giving members of police and fire departments wage advances of \$15 monthly.

"We are at war," said President Gompers, "and when we are at war we must fight and do our best to win at the earliest possible moment. He who does not must bear the contempt of all red-blooded men who do their duty."

Plans are under way at Springfield, Ill., for the building of a \$50,000 miners' hospital by the United Mine Workers' Union of America. It is to be owned and operated under the supervision of the miners.

By a vote of 215 to 21, the American Federation of Labor determined to abandon its lifelong nonpartisan attitude and actively enter American politics next year.

An advance of 10 per cent in wages for all employees earning less than \$30 a week was announced by the Victor Talking Machine company, Camden, N. J. The increase affects 10,000 workers.

One of the activities of the civil-industrial clubs organized through the Chicago Association of Commerce is the promotion of employment bureaus for high-school students.

Shipyard workers will be paid 27 cents an hour while learning the trade and \$4 a day after four months' service, according to shipbuilders at Baltimore.

NEW REGIMENT FILLS UP

MORE THAN 1,250 MEN ANSWER CALL FOR VOLUNTEERS IN FOURTH TENNESSEE.

Adjt.-Gen. Buckner Asks War Department for Authority to Organize Another Regiment in State—Nashville and Knoxville Have Companies.

Nashville.—Twelve companies, having an aggregate membership of 1,250 men, have been mustered into the Fourth infantry regiment of the National guard of Tennessee, and Adjt.-Gen. Buckner has asked the war department for authority to organize another national guard unit in the state. He has already received a sufficient number of applications to guarantee the formation of an additional regiment.

Following is a list of the 12 companies, where located and the number of men in each: Union City, 107; Centerville, 88; Dickson, 104; Chattanooga, 105; Athens, 62; Lenoir City, 107; Knoxville, 109; Knoxville, 131; Maryville, 113; Greeneville, 126; Nashville, 100; Nashville, 100.

Both Nashville and Knoxville will have three companies. Columbia, Jackson and Memphis are now organizing companies. Maj. Claud L. Daugherty is the mustering officer, while Col. E. V. Smith is inspector.

Health Conditions Show Improvement.

Greenville, S. C.—The most gratifying improvement yet shown in the health conditions at Camp Sevier were issued at the division surgeon's headquarters. The rate shows a decrease of about 60 per cent in the rate of sickness at the camp and only eight deaths among the soldiers in the Thirtieth division occurred last week, against the weekly report of twenty to thirty deaths some time ago. These deaths were due to bronchial pneumonia. No deaths have been reported as resulting from meningitis, although there are still less than ten cases in Camp One patient in the 115th field artillery from Tennessee, who was isolated recently upon the advice of physicians who feared he had meningitis, has recovered.

The United States inquiry into the conduct of the war which resulted in a searching investigation, as to causes of the delay of equipping the national army, revealed shortages of certain equipment, which also applies to the needs of the Thirtieth division at Camp Sevier. Headquarters had no comment to make, intimating that this information must come from Washington.

Lieut. Julius Wetzel, camp recruiting officer, announces that for the three months ending Dec. 10, 267 men were enlisted in the Thirtieth division, 143 having been sent in from the various recruiting offices throughout the states of North and South Carolina and Tennessee, and 124 having been accepted at the camp office.

Myer Will Have Aid.

A. B. Harris, representing the Federal fuel administration, is here to aid Fuel Administrator Myer in handling the coal situation in Tennessee. Mr. Harris was assigned to the territory embraced in Indiana, Ohio, Kentucky and Tennessee. He has completed his task in Indiana and Ohio, and this week will finish up in Kentucky, following which he will return to Nashville to assist Administrator Myer in his work in this state.

Explains Status of Negroes.

Major Rutledge Smith, chairman of the council of defense, has furnished all local boards with the following in reference to mobilization of colored men:

"In answer to a telegram from this office as to what will be the status of colored men who have heretofore been certified for military service but not sent to mobilization camps, Provost Marshal General Crowder telegraphs as follows:

"If call for colored men now selected for service is deferred so long as to require their classification under selective service regulations, their names will naturally appear at the head of class one. Since Tennessee has been ordered to furnish complete quota of white men, state will be required to furnish colored only to complete quota presently allotted."

Postpones Meet On Account of Death.

On account of the death of Dr. A. H. Pardue, the meeting of the state highway commission, called for Dec. 17, has been postponed to a date hereafter to be announced. Dr. Pardue was a member of the commission.

The Merchants exchange and Grain and Hay exchange of Memphis have filed a petition with the railroad commission complaining of the rates on carload lots of grain on the L. & N. railroad and the N. C. & St. L. railway. The commission will set a date for the hearing.

A reward of \$100 has been offered by Gov. Rye for the arrest of Joseph Cherry of Clay county, wanted on a charge of patricide. It is believed Cherry is in hiding near the Tennessee-Kentucky line.

Temperance Notes

(Conducted by the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union.)

THE ENEMY ON LAND.

Mr. J. S. Strachey, editor of the Spectator (London), once an advocate of the drink traffic, has since the beginning of the war made prohibition the policy of his paper. In a recent public address he told this story:

"A city, though its armies were victorious, was in dire straits for food. Strict search was made to see that nothing that could be used for food should be wasted, and so, a great store of barley and sugar was found. And the general thanked God that they were saved. There was enough barley and sugar to enable them to hold out till the re-victualing that was sure to come in a few months. The barley, mixed with corn, would make excellent bread and the sugar would save the children."

"Alas," said the civil authorities, "all this barley and sugar must be turned into beer; we dare not touch it."

"The general, who was a simple soldier and did not understand politics, was angry. 'This is a town of sane people, not a lunatic asylum, nobody can be allowed to turn into beer what might be made into bread and so save the people.'

"But it was even so. The city fell and the conquerors drank the beer!"

Mr. Strachey hammered his point home with these words: "The proper thing to do, the straight thing to do, the only honorable thing to do, is to stop the brewers and give the people bread. With famine facing the world, the government must stay the food destroyers on land as well as on sea, if we are to have victory."

CANADA'S WHITE MAP.



Provincial prohibition is now in operation in the provinces of Alberta, Manitoba, Nova Scotia, Ontario, Prince Edward Islands, Saskatchewan, New Brunswick and British Columbia. At the time the above map was made the province of Quebec was 84 per cent dry. Since then Mississippi county and the city of Quebec have voted dry. A proposal by Yukon territory to petition the Dominion parliament for territorial prohibition was defeated by the narrow margin of three votes. In the remaining part of the Dominion of Canada, generally known as the Northwest territories, the sale of liquor is prohibited, and strong drink may only be imported on special permits, specifying the kind and quantity of liquor which they cover.

TESTIMONY OF ARMY DOCTOR.

The use of alcohol results in much inefficiency. It is well understood by all who control large bodies of men that alcohol and effective work are incompatible. Abundant liquor means a full guardhouse and many court-martial cases. In the matter of target shooting, careful experiments conducted in Sweden showed an average of 40 per cent fewer hits by marksmen after one drink of brandy. Since alcohol markedly interferes with the mental processes, it is plain that decisions in military crises are apt to be faulty. Alcoholism and venereal diseases are closely allied.—Frank R. Keefer, M. D., Lieutenant Colonel, Medical Corps, United States Army.

INTERFERENCE WITH PERSONAL LIBERTY.

The Chicago city council committee on health has refused to consider an application for a permit to open a shop dealing exclusively in horse meat. Is not this interfering with personal liberty, a man's right to eat or drink what he wants, and then remember, too, that horse meat will probably be sold anyway in some shops whether the permit is granted or not.—The Illinois Issue.

MISSOURI MASONS.

The Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons of the state of Missouri, at a meeting held in St. Louis September 19, passed amid cheers, a most drastic resolution in favor of bone-dry prohibition. The resolution provides for the expulsion from the order of any Mason signing a petition for a saloon or a saloonist's bond. The resolution passed by a vote of 1,180 to 300. Counted by lodges, the vote stood 236 to 72.

NO DIFFERENCE.

Distinguishing between alcohol in whiskey and alcohol in beer is like distinguishing between smallpox in big splashes and smallpox in little splashes. Same old poison in either form.—American Issue.

KNOCK-OUT DROPS.

Alcohol is not a stimulant to the real man, but a form of "knock-out drops," putting the real civilized man out of business and releasing the primitive, latent savage.—Life Extension Institute.

GREATER EFFICIENCY. REDUCED COST

Grow Grain in Western Canada, Make Profits, and Show Greater Patriotism.

The nation-wide cry of "More Efficiency" has now reached even the most remote agricultural sections and there is a general interest amongst the farmers to increase their products and to reduce their expenses. The need of foodstuffs is greater than the world has ever before known, and every effort is being used to meet the world's food requirements, becoming more apparent every day. While it is true that this desire is attested by a general patriotism, there is an underlying factor in this extension work to secure some of the benefits that are being offered by a ready market at maximum prices. Wide-spread attention has been given to the opportunity in this respect in Western Canada, where fortunes are being made in a few crops out of grain at present prices.

It has been found that the open, level prairie can be cultivated for wheat and other small grains at a minimum price, and during the past few years the yields have been more than satisfactory. Wheat crops of forty bushel to the acre have been common in Western Canada in the last three or four years, and with a present available price of over \$2.00 per bushel this means a return on investment and labor that cannot be duplicated elsewhere. This is made possible by the low priced lands that can be secured for grain growing. The range in price runs from \$15 to \$25 per acre, according to location and other local conditions. In this period of "more agricultural efficiency" it is apparent at a glance that the farmer on low priced but high grade lands, growing his grain at a minimum cost, is reaping a golden harvest with the highest percentage of profit.

The cultivator of high priced farm lands has a big handicap to overcome in computing his profits on a \$200 an acre farm as compared with the agriculturist reaping as great, if not greater return from \$25 an acre land.

It therefore becomes a question for the farmer himself to answer, whether he is doing himself and his country the best service, by devoting all his energies to working high priced land that yields no better return than land that can be secured at one-eighth the price. It is a case of getting either minimum or maximum quantity. Many have already decided on the alternative, and with their spare money invested in and now working Western Canada lands, they are allowed to speak for themselves. Apparently they are satisfied, for we learn of cases where on a \$4,000 investment, in one year they have had their money back, with a profit of from 50% to 100%. Such is one of the steps in progressiveness now being demonstrated in the effort to create greater efficiency. The Canadian Government is using every effort to bring these conditions to the attention of the agricultural world, in order to secure the necessary increased grain production so greatly needed. The farmer in Western Canada is exempt from all personal taxes. His buildings, stock and implements are not assessed; and every encouragement is given to farmers to improve and increase their farm output. Reduced railway rates are being offered to new settlers to look over the country and to size up an unprecedented opportunity in farming.—Advertisement.

"Of course you burn hard coal!" "Yes—hard to get."

KIDNEY SUFFERERS HAVE FEELING OF SECURITY

You naturally feel secure when you know that the medicine you are about to take is absolutely pure and contains no harmful or habit producing drugs.

Such a medicine is Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, kidney, liver and bladder remedy. The same standard of purity, strength and excellence is maintained in every bottle of Swamp-Root.

Swamp-Root is scientifically compounded from vegetable herbs.

It is not a stimulant and is taken in teaspoonful doses.

It is not recommended for everything. According to verified testimony it is nature's great helper in relieving and overcoming kidney, liver and bladder troubles.

A sworn statement of purity is with every bottle of Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root.

If you need a medicine, you should have the best.

If you are already convinced that Swamp-Root is what you need, you will find it on sale at all drug stores in bottles of two sizes, medium and large.

However, if you wish first to try this great preparation send ten cents to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y., for a sample bottle. When writing be sure and mention this paper.—Adv.

Holland is short of print paper.

Acid Stomach, Heartburn and Nausea quickly disappear with the use of Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills. Send for trial box to 373 Pearl St., New York. Adv.

Man is but a bundle of habits.

MURINE Granulated Eyelids,

Sore Eyes, Eyes Inflamed by Sun, Dust and Wind quickly relieved by Murine. Try it in your Eyes and in Baby's Eyes.

YOUR EYES No Smarting, Just Eye Comfort

Murine Eye Remedy At Your Druggist's or by Mail, 25c. per bottle. For full particulars ask Murine Eye Remedy Co., Chicago.